THE COLUMBIAN MIRROR
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

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The Columbian Mirror
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS

Respecting the proceedings of our Commissioners in Paris; communicated by the President of the United States to both Houses of Congress.

Letter from C. C. PINCKNEY, J. MARSHALL, *and* E. GERRY, *to the Secretary of State.*

(No. 1.)

Paris, October 22d, 1797.

DEAR SIR,

All of us having arrived at Paris on the evening of the 4th instant, on the next day we verbally and unofficially informed the minister of foreign affairs therewith, and desired to know when he would be at leisure to receive one of our secretaries with the official notification: he appointed the next day at two o'clock; when major Rutledge waited on him with the following letter:

Citizen Minister,

The United States of America being desirous of terminating all differences between them and the French Republic, and of restoring that harmony and good understanding, and that commercial and friendly intercourse, which from the common cement of their political connection until lately have so happily subsisted, the president has nominated, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate, has appointed us, the undersigned, jointly and severally, envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary to the French Republic, for the purpose of accomplishing these great objects. In pursuance of such nomination and appointment, and with such view having come to Paris, we wish, citizen minister, to wait on you at any hour, you will be pleased to appoint, to present the copy of our letters of credence; and whilst we evince our sincere and ardent desire for the speedy restoration of friendship and harmony between the two republics, we flatter ourselves with your concurrence in the accomplishment of this desirable event. We request you will accept the assurances of our perfect esteem and consideration,

Paris, Oct. 6, in the 22d year of American independence.

Signed,
Charles Cotesworth Pinckney,
Charles Marshall,
Elbridge Gerry.

To this letter the minister gave a verbal answer, that he would see us the day after the morrow (at one o'clock). Accordingly at that hour and day we waited on the minister at his house, where his office is held, when, being informed, he was not at home, the secretary general of the department told major Rutledge, that the minister was obliged to wait on the directory, and requested we would suspend our visit till three o'clock. At which hour we called. The minister we found was then engaged with the Portuguese minister, who retired in about ten minutes, when we were introduced and produced the copy of our letters of credence, which the minister perused and kept. He informed us,

"That the directory had required him to make a report relative to the situation of the United States with regard to France, which he was then about, and which would be finished in a few days, when he would let us know what steps were to follow."

We asked if cards of hospitality were in the mean time necessary? He said they were, and that they should be delivered to us; and he immediately rung for his secretary and directed him to make them out. The conversation was carried on by him in French, and by us in our own language.

The next day cards of hospitality were sent to us and our secretaries, in a stile suitable to our official character.

On Saturday the 14th, major Mountflorence informed general Pinckney, that he had a conversation with Mr. Osmond, the private and confidential secretary of the minister of foreign affairs, who told him, that the directory were greatly exasperated at some part of the president's speech, at the opening of the last session of congress, and would require an explanation of them from us. The particular parts were not mentioned. In another conversation on the same day the secretary informed the major, that the minister had told him it was probable we should not have a public audience of the directory till such times as our negociation was finished, that probably persons might be appointed to treat with us but they would report to him, and he would have the direction of the negociation. The major did not conceal from Mr. Osmond his intention to communicate these conversations to us.

In the morning of October the 18th, Mr. W. of the house of called on general Pinckney and informed him, that a Mr. X who was in Paris and whom the general had seen was a gentleman of considerable credit and reputation and that we might place great reliance on him.

In the evening of the same day Mr. X called on general Pinckney, and after having sat some time, whispered him that he had a message from M. Talleyrand to communicate, when he was at leisure. General Pinckney immediately withdrew with him into another room, and when they were alone, Mr. X said, that he was charged with a business in which he was a novice; that he had been acquainted with Mr. Talleyrand and that he was sure he had a great regard for [America] and its citizens; and was very desirous, that a reconciliation should be brought about with France; that to effectuate that end, he was ready, if it was thought proper to suggest a plan, confidentially, that M. Talleyrand expected would answer the purpose. General Pinckney said he would be glad to hear it. Mr. X replied that, the directory, and particularly two of the members of it, were exceedingly irritated at some passages of the president's speech, and desired that they should be softened; and that this step would be necessary previous to our reception; that besides this, a sum of money was required for the pocket of the directory and ministers, which would be at the disposal of M. Talleyrand; and that a loan would also be insisted on. Mr. X said, if we acceded to these measures, M. Talleyrand had no doubt that all our differences with France might be accommodated. On enquiry Mr. X could not point out the particular passages of the speech that had given offence, nor the quantum of the loan but mentioned that the douceur for the pocket was twelve hundred thousand livres, about fifty thousand pounds sterling. General Pinckney told him, his colleagues and himself, from the time of their arrival here, had been treated with great slight and disrespect; that they earnestly wished for peace and reconciliation with France; and had been entrusted by their country with very great powers to obtain these ends, on honourable terms; that with regard to the propositions made, he could not even consider of them before he had communicated them to his colleagues; that after he had done so, he should hear from him.

After communication and consultation had, it was agreed that general Pinckney should call on M. X. and request him to make his propositions to us all; and for fear of mistakes or misapprehension, that he should be requested to reduce the heads into writing. Accordingly, on the morning of October nineteenth, general Pinckney called on M. X. who consented to see his colleagues in the evening, and to reduce his propositions to writing. He said his communication was not immediately with M. Talleyrand, but through another gentleman, in whom M. Talleyrand had great confidence;—this proved to be M. Y.

At six in the evening M. X. came and left with us the first set of propositions; which translated from the French, are as follows:

"A person who possesses the confidence of the directory on what relates to the affairs of America, convinced of the mutual advantages which would result from the re-establishment of the good understanding between the two nations, proposes to employ all of his influence to obtain this object. He will assist the commissioners of the United States in all the demands which they may have to make from the government of France, inasmuch as they may not be contradictory to those which he proposes himself to make, and of which the principal will be communicated confidentially. It is desired that in the official communications there should be given a softening turn to a part of the president's speech to congress, which has caused much irritation. It is feared that in not satisfying certain individuals in this respect, they may give way to all their resentment. The nomination of commissioners will be conformed to on the same footing as they have been named in the treaty with England, to decide on the reclamations which individuals of America may make on the government of France, or on French individuals. The payments which, agreeably to the decisions of the commissioners, shall fall to the share of the French government, are to be advanced by the American government itself. It is desired that the funds which by this means shall come again into the American trade, should be employed in new supplies for the French colonies. Engagements of this nature on the part of individuals reclaiming, will always hasten, in all probability, the decisions of the French commissioners; and perhaps it may be desired that this clause should make a part of the instructions which the government of the United States should give to the commissioners they may choose. The French government desires, besides, to obtain a loan from the United States, but so that that should not give any jealousy to the English government, nor hurt the neutrality of the United States. This loan shall be marked by stipulating, that the government of the United States consents to make the advances for the payment of the debts contracted by the agents of the French government with the citizens of the United States; and which are already acknowledged, and the payment ordered by the directory but without having been yet effectuated. There should be delivered a note to the amount of these debts. Probably this note may be accompanied by offensible pieces, which will guarantee to the agents the responsibility of the United States in case any umbrage should cause an enquiry. There shall also be first taken from this loan certain sums for the purpose of making the customary distributions in diplomatic affairs."

The person of note mentioned in the minutes, who had the confidence of the directory, he said before us all, was M. Talleyrand. The amount of the loan he could not ascertain precisely, but understood it would be according to our ability to pay. The sum which would be considered as proper, according to diplomatic usage, was about twelve hundred thousand livres. He could not state to us what parts of the President's speech were excepted to, but said he would enquire and inform us. He agreed to breakfast with Mr. Gerry the morning of the 21st, in order to make such explanations as we had then requested, or should think proper to request; but on the morning of the 20th, M. X. called and said, that M. Y. the confidential friend of M. Talleyrand, instead of communicating with us through M. X. would see us himself and make the necessary explanations. We appointed to meet him the evening of the 20th, at seven o'clock, in Gen. Marshall's room. At seven M. Y. and M. X. entered; and the first mentioned gentleman, being introduced to us as the friend of M. Talleyrand, immediately stated to us the favorable impressions of that gentleman towards our country, impressions which were made by the kindness and civilities he had personally received in America; that impressed by his solicitude to repay these kindnesses, he was willing to aid us in the present negociation by his good offices with the directory, who were he said, extremely irritated against the government of the United States, on account of some parts of the President's speech, and who had neither acknowledged nor received us, and consequently have not authorised Talleyrand to have any communications with us. The minister therefore could not see us himself, but had authorised his friend M. Y. to communicate with us certain propositions, and to receive our answers to them; and to promise on his part, that if we would engage to consider them as the basis of the proposed negociation, he would intercede with the directory to acknowledge us, and to give us a public audience. M. Y. stated to us explicitly and repeatedly, that he was clothed with no authority; that he was not a diplomatic character; that he was not he was only the friend of M. Talleyrand and trusted by him; that

and that he earnestly wished well to the United States. He then took out of his pocket a French translation of the President's speech, the parts of which objected to by the directory were marked, agreeably to our request to M. X. and are contained in the exhibit A. Then he made us the second set of propositions, which were dictated by him and written by M. X. in our presence, and delivered to us, and which, translated from the French, are as follows:

"There is demanded a formal disavowal in writing, declaring that the speech of the citizen president Barras did not contain any thing offensive to the government of the United States, nor any thing which deserved the epithets contained in the whole paragraph: Secondly, reparation is demanded for the article by which it shall be declared that the decree of the directory there mentioned did not contain any thing contrary to the treaty of 1778, and had none of those fatal consequences that the paragraph reproaches to it: Thirdly, it is demanded, that there should be an acknowledgment in writing of the depredations exercised on our trade by the English and French privateers: Fourthly, the government of France, faithful to the profession of public faith which it has made not to intermeddle in the internal affairs of foreign governments with which it is at peace, would look upon this paragraph as an attack upon its loyalty, if this was intended by the president. It demands, in consequence, a formal declaration that it is not the government of France, nor its agents, that this paragraph meant to designate: In consideration of these reparations, the French republic is disposed to renew with the United States of America, a treaty which shall place them reciprocally in the same state that they were in 1778: By this new treaty France shall be placed with respect to the United States, exactly on the same footing as they stand with England, in virtue of the last treaty which has been concluded between them. A secret article of this new treaty would be a loan to be made by the United States to the French republic; and once agreed upon the amount of the loan, it would be endeavored to consult the convenience of the United States with respect to the best method of preventing its publicity. On reading the speech of M. Y. dilated very much upon the keenness of the resentment it had produced, and expatiated largely on the satisfaction he said was indispensably necessary as a preliminary to negociation. But, said he, gentlemen, I will not disguise from you, that this satisfaction being made, the essential part of the treaty remains to be adjusted; il faut de l'argent—il faut beaucoup d'argent; *you must pay money, you must pay a great deal of money.* He spoke much of the force, the honor, and the jealous republican pride of France; and represented to us strongly the advantages which we should derive from the neutrality thus to be purchased. He said that the receipt of the money might be so disguised as to prevent its being considered as a breach of neutrality by England; and thus save us from being embroiled with that power. Concerning the twelve hundred thousand livres little was said; that being completely understood, on all sides to be required for the officers of government, and therefore needed no further explanation. These propositions, he said, being considered as the admitted basis of the proposed treaty, Mr. Talleyrand trusted, that, by his influence with the directory, he could prevail on the government to receive us. We asked whether we were to consider it as certain, that, without a previous stipulation to the effect required, we were not to be received. He answered that M. Talleyrand himself was not authorised to speak to us the will of the Directory and consequently could not authorise him. The conversation continued until half after nine, when they left us; having engaged to breakfast with Mr. Gerry the next morning.

October 21st, M. X. came before nine o'clock; M. Y. did not come until ten—he had passed the morning with M. Talleyrand. After breakfast the subject was immediately resumed. He represented to us that we were not yet acknowledged as [illegible] that the directory were [illegible] against the United States, [illegible]

have come to a determination to demand from us, previous to our reception, those disavowals, reparations, and explanations, which were stated at large last evening.—He said that M. Talleyrand and himself were extremely sensible of the pain we must feel in complying with this demand; but that the directory would not dispense with it: that therefore we must consider it as the indispensible preliminary to obtain our reception; unless we could find the means to change their determination in this particular: that if we satisfied the directory in these particulars, a letter would be written to us to demand the extent of our powers, and to know whether we were authorised to place them precisely on the same footing with England;—whether, he said, our full powers were really and substantially full powers; or, like those of lord Malmesbury, only illusory powers: that, if to this demand our answer should be in the affirmative, then France would consent that commissioners should be appointed to ascertain the claims of the United States, in like manner as under our treaty with England; but from their jurisdiction must be withdrawn those which were condemned for want of a role d'equipage; that being a point on which Merlin, while minister of justice, had writen a treatise, on which the directory were decided. There would however be no objection to our complaining of these captures in the course of the negociation, and if we could convince Merlin by our reasoning, the minister would himself be satisfied with our so doing. We required an explanation of that part of our conversation, in which M. Y. had hinted at our finding means to avert the demand concerning the President's speech. He answered, that he was not authorised to state those means, but that we must search for them and propose them ourselves. If however we asked his opinion, as a private individual, and would receive it as coming from him, he would suggest to us the means which in his opinion would succeed. On being asked to suggest the means, he answered, money; that the directory were jealous of its own honor and of the honor of the nation; that it insisted on receiving from us the same respect with which we had treated the king; that this honor must be maintained in the manner before required, unless substituted in the place of those reparations something perhaps more valuable; that was, money. He said further, that if we desired him to point out the sum which he believed would be satisfactory, he would do so. We requested him to proceed; and he said, that there were thirty two millions of florins of Dutch inscriptions, worth ten shillings in the pound; which might be assigned to us at twenty shillings in the pound; and he proceeded to state to us the certainty, that after a peace, the Dutch government would repay us the money; so that we should ultimately lose nothing; and the operation of the measure would be an advance from us to France of thirty two millions, on the credit of the government of Holland. We asked him whether the fifty thousand pounds sterling as a douceur to the directory, must be in additian to this sum. He answered in the affirmative. We told him, that on the subject of the treaty, we had no hesitation in saying, that our powers were ample: that on the other points proposed to us we would retire into another room, and return in a few minutes with our answer.

We committed immediately to writing the answer we proposed in the following words: "Our powers respecting a treaty are ample, but the proposition of a loan in the form of Dutch inscriptions, or in any other form, is not within the limits of our instructions; upon this point, therefore, the government must be consulted; one of the American ministers will, for the purpose, forthwith embark for America; provided the directory will suspend all further captures on American vessels, and will suspend proceedings on those already captured, as well where they have been already condemned as where the decisions have not yet been rendered; and that where sales have been made, but the money not yet received by the captors, it shall not be paid until the preliminary questions proposed to the ministers of the United States be discussed and decided;" which was read as a verbal answer, and we told them they might copy it, if they pleased. M. Y. refused to do so: his disappointment was apparent: he said we treated the money part of the proposition as if it had proceeded from the directory; whereas in fact it did not proceed even from the minister, but was only a suggestion from himself as a substitute to be proposed by us, in order to avoid the painful acknowledgement that the directory had determined to demand of us. It was told him that we understood that matter perfectly; that we knew the proposition was in form to be ours: but that it came substantially from the minister. We asked what had led to our present conversation? And general Pinckney then repeated the first communication from M. Y. (to the whole of which that gentleman assented) and we observed that those gentlemen had brought no testimonials of their speaking any thing from authority; but that relying on the fair, characters they bore, we had believed them when they said they were from the minister, and had converted with them in like manner, as if we were conversing with M. Talleyrand himself; and that we could not consider any suggestion M. Y. had made, as not having been previously approved of; but yet if he did not chuse to take a memorandum in writing of our answer, we had no wish that he should do so; and further, if he chose to give the answer to his proposition the form of a proposition from ourselves, we could only tell him, that we had no other proposition to make, relative to any advance of money on our part: that America had sustained deep and heavy losses by French depredations on our commerce, and that France had alledged so [many] complaints against the U. States, that on those subjects we came fully prepared, and were not a little surprised to find France unwilling to hear us; and making demands upon us, which could never have been suspected by our government, and which had the appearance of our being the aggressing party. M. Y. expressed himself vehemently on the resentment of France, and complained, that instead of proposing some substitute for the reparations demanded of us, we were stipulating certain conditions to be performed by the directory itself: that he could not take charge of such propositions; and that the directory would persist in its demands of those reparations which he at first stated. We answered, that we could not help it: it was for the directory to determine what course its own honor and the interests of France required it to pursue: it was for us to guard against the interests and honor of our country. M. Y. observed, that we had taken no notice of his first proposition, which was, to know whether we were ready to make the disavowal, reparations and explanations concerning the president's speech. We told him that we supposed it to be impossible, that either he or the minister could imagine, that such a proposition could require an answer: that we did not understand it as being seriously expected; but merely as introductory to the subjects of real consideration.

He spoke of the respect which the directory required, and repeated, that it would exact as much as was paid to the ancient kings. We answered that America had demonstrated to the world, and especially to France, a much greater respect for her present government than for her former monarchy; and that there was no evidence of this disposition which ought to be required, that we were not ready to give. He said that we should certainly not be received; and seemed to shudder at the consequences. We told him, that America had made every possible effort to remain on friendly terms with France; that she was still making them; that if France would not hear us, but make war on the United States, nothing remained for us but to regret the unavoidable necessity of defending ourselves.

The subject of our powers was again mentioned; and we told him, that America was solicitous to have no more misunderstandings with any republic, but especially with France; that she wished a permanent treaty, and was sensible that no treaty could be permanent, which did not comport with the interest of the parties; and therefore that he might be assured that our powers were such as authorised us to place France on equal grounds with England in any respects in which an inequality might be supposed to exist at present between them, to the disadvantage of France. The subject of the role d'equipage was also mentioned; and we asked what assurance could we have, if France insisted on the right of adding to the stipulations of our treaty, or of altering them by municipal regulations, that any future treaty we could make should be observed. Mr. Y. said that he did not assert the principle of changing treaties by municipal regulations; but that the directory considered its regulation concerning the role d'equipage as comporting with the treaty. We observed to him, that none of our vessels had what the French termed a role d'equidage, and that if we were to surrender all the property which had been taken from our citizens in cases where their vessels were not furnished with such a role, the government would be responsible to its citizens for the property so surrendered; since it would be impossible to undertake to assert, that there was any plausibility in the allegation, that our treaty required a role d'equipage.

The subject of disavowals, &c. concerning the president's speech was again mentioned; and it was observed, that the constitution of the United States authorised and required our president to communicate his ideas on the affairs of the nation; that, in obedience to the constitution, he had done so; that we had not power to confirm or invalidate any part of the president's speech; that such an attempt could produce no other effect than to make us ridiculous to the government, and to the citizens at large of the United States; and to produce on the part of the president, an immediate disavowal and recall of us as his agents: that, independent of this, all America was acquainted with the facts stated by the president; and our disavowing them would not change the public sentiment concerning them.

We parted with mutual professions of personal respect, and with full indications, on the part of M. Y. of his expectation, that we should immediately receive the threatened letter.

The nature of the above communication will evince the necessity of secrecy; and we have promised Messrs. X. and Y. that their names shall in no event be made public.

We have the honor to be, with great respect and esteem, your most obedient humble servants.

Charles Cotesworth Pinckney,
J. Marshall,
E. Gerry.

P. S. October 27th, 1797. The definitive articles of peace are signed between the French republic and the emperor: the particulars you will find in the public prints. The Portuguese minister is ordered to quit France, as the treaty with Portugal has not been yet ratified by the Queen. The treaty itself is declared by the directory to be void. Since our arrival at Paris the tribunal of cassation has rejected captain Scott's petition, complaining of the condemnation of his vessel by the civil tribunal for the want of a role d'equipage. Mr. ———, in behalf of the owners of the American vessels, who have appeaed in the last resort to the tribunal of cassation, informs, that notwithstanding all the arguments ——— made use of ——— to put off the hearing of the Rosanna, as a diplomatic case, 'till the issue of our negociations is known, that case is set down for hearing and will come on the 29th or 30th instant. The same ——— also says that it is obvious that the tribunal have received instructions from the officers of the government to hasten their decisions, and that it was hardly worth while to ——— for all our petitions in cassation would be rejected. Our advocates ——— decline giving their sentiments on this subject ——— under an apprehension of committing themselves.

Col. Pickering, sec'ry of the United States.

Paragraphs of the President's speech, referred to in letter No. 1, under the title of exhibit A.

I. *With this conduct of the French government it will be proper to take into view the public audience, given to the late minister of the United States, on his taking leave of the executive directory. The speech of the president discloses sentiments more alarming than the refusal of a minister, because more dangerous to our independence and union, and at the same time studiously marked with indignities against the government of the United States. It evinces a disposition to separate the people of the United States from the government; to persuade them, that they have different affections, principles and interests from those of their fellow citizens, whom they themselves have chosen to manage their common concerns; and thus to produce divisions fatal to our peace. Such attempts ought to be repelled with a decision, which shall convince France and the world, that we are not a degraded people, humiliated under a colonial sense of fear fitted to be the miserable instrument of foreign influence, and regardless of national honor, character and interest.*

II. *The diplomatic intercourse between France & the United State being at present suspended, the government has no means of obtaining official information from that country: nevertheless, there is reason to believe that the executive directory passed a decree on the 2d of March last, contravening in part the treaty of amity and commerce of 1778, injurious to our lawful commerce, and endangering the lives of our citizens. A copy of this decree will be laid before you.*

III. *While we are endeavouring to adjust our differences with France, by amicable negociation, the progress of the war in Europe, the depredations on our commerce, the personal injuries to our citizens, and the general complexion of affairs, render it my indispensable duty to recommend to your consideration effectual measures of defence.*

IV. *It is impossible to conceal from ourselves, or the world, what has been before observed, that endeavours have been employed to foster and establish a division between the goverement and people of the United States. To investigate the causes which have encouraged this attempt is not necessary. But to repel, by decided and united councils, insinuations so derogatory to the honor, and aggressions so dangerous to the constitution, union, and even independence of the nation, is an indispensible duty.*

ANSWER OF M. BARRAS,

Presient of the Executive Directory, to the speech of Mr. Monroe, on taking leave, to which the speech of the President of the United States refers.

"Mr. Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America,

By presenting to day your letters of recall to the executive directory, you give to Europe a very strange spectacle.

France, rich in her liberty, surrounded by a crowd of victories, strong in the esteem of her allies, will not abase herself by calculating the consequence of the condescension of the American government to the suggestions of her former tyrants. Moreover, the French republic hopes, that the successors of Columbus, Ramhiph and Penn, always proud of their liberty, will never forget, that they owe it to France. They will weigh in their wisdom, the magnanimous benevolence of the French people with the crafty caresses of certain perfidious persons who meditate bringing them back to their former slavery. Assure the good American people that, sir, that like them, we adore liberty; that they will always have our esteem, and that they will find in the French people republican generosity, which knows how to grant peace as it does to cause its sovereighty to be respected.*

As to you, Mr. Minister Plenipotentiary, you have combatted for principles, you have known the true interests of your country. Depart with our regret. In you we give up a representative to America, and retain the remembrance of the citizen whose personal qualities did honor to that title

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* Probably intended for Raleigh.

(To be continued)

FOR THE COLUMBIAN MIRROR.

"United we stand, but devided we fall."

Mr. Gird,

IN my reflections upon the much hacknied sentence, which I have chosen for my motto, our present unfortunate situation with respect to France, has presented itself forcibly to my mind. Unfortunate I call it, not because we are to blame, either in purity of motive, or uprightness of conduct. Had this been the case, chastisement would have been proper, and perhaps useful: for I concieve that a nation, committing a fault, is as justly liable to correction, as the child of a peasant, who is guilty of theft. But truly unfortunate is our situation, because both our motives and conduct have been upright, and we do not, (at least universally,) know, or profess to believe so.

Shall Americans, who possess both religious and civil rights, in the highest degree, whose climate is equal to the production of genius and courage,—who have flourished under a truly happy government, —and whose resources are great,—*crouch beneath, or even shrink from, the threats of the tri-coloured republic? Let us be as just to ourselves as to others. To believe we have acted uprightly, we have only to scrutinise our conduct. Shall this western hemisphere, which is calculated, from its situation and extent, to hold an exalted place among the nations of the earth, prostrate itself at the feet of Frenchmen, a set of beings, at present famous* only *for their levity, warmth of passion, instability, irreligion and want of principle?*

Americans! in taking a prospective view of the situation into which submission to France will plunge you: the state of the Batavian republic affords an instructvie example. Add to this, the treatment our Envoys have experienced, and the large demands of money, and acknowledgments (still more humiliating) *which have been made.—Consider that your national character, lives and property are at stake! Consider that a haughty disposition, is only to be humbled by opposition! Unite; and rest assured, that union alone will secure you against oppression, should the universe combine to effect it.*

PORTIUS.

THE Public is respectfully informed that SPRING GARDEN is again open.
April 14.

Alexandria, April 14.

FOR THE COLUMBIAN MIRROR.

MR. GIRD,

I observe in your paper of the 31st ult. a notice that JOHN CARLYLE HERBERT, Esq. of this place will serve, if elected as a member of the general assembly for this county. As a friend to my country it gives me pleasure to see a young man of Mr. Herbert's abilities and political sentiments, coming forward to serve his country in any situation at this critical period. Those who are acquainted with Mr. Herbert, know him to be a decided friend to the administration of the general government, a firm opponent to those who have uniformly opposed the general government, not only in their private station, but in their public capacity. He is one of those who thinks that state governments have no right to interfere with the administration of the general government. But that the people at large, who have the appointment of officers to the general government, are capable of seeing when these officers misconduct themselves, and will, in the manner pointed out by the constitution of the United States, express their disapprobation of their conduct. Such I believe to be Mr. Herbert's sentiments, and being such he ought to be supported by all friends to our present admirable constitution and its able administration. For greatly does the success of the general government depend on the conduct of those who are elected to serve under the state governments.

CLEON.

April 13, 1798.

FOR THE COLUMBIAN MIRROR.

MR. GIRD,

In the Times of this morning it is mentioned that Abraham Faw, if elected, will serve as a member from Fairfax, in the next Assembly. It gives me pain to comment on the principles of any man—but when a man offers himself to fill a public office, it is proper, before we decide, to investigate his political tenets—It is an investigation which every freeholder has a right to enter into, without giving umbrage even to him who is the subject of his animadversions. Under this impression, I shall make a few observations on those opinions I believe Mr. Faw possesses: if I am mistaken in my belief, I expect he will make avowal of his political creed. There is no object which the American people ought to hold more dear, or pursue with more determination, than that of electing at this critical time, into public office, those only who are tried, and known friends to our government and its wise, just, and manly administration.—For in vain may the Executive or the Congress exert themselves to support our independence and preserve peace, if the people will elect men who profess opinions and defend measures calculated to defeat those two great objects. The conduct of the State Governments will either give energy to, or weaken the acts of the General Government; and of course will more or less aid in the upholding or destroying our independence and national honor: we ought, therefore, to elect such characters only, whom we know will support our National Executive.

Mr. Faw's political opinions are such, as to induce us to believe he will not support the measures of our government. He has always been a friend to that party who have been in opposition to the administration of the General Government—he has always declared his approbation of the French conduct—he voted for both the Mr. Brents; the one as a Representative, and the other as an Elector, who avowed that he should vote for Mr Jefferson as the President of the United States—men whose political opinions are at war with those of our late and present President. Can it be supposed that a man who has so often expressed his opposition to the General Government, is a fit person to represent us at this time in any post.

I will ask Mr. Faw, whether he is not a friend to Mr. Monroe, or does he not approve of his conduct while minister in France? whether he does not think Mr. Monroe justifiable in publishing the confidential communications which he received while minister? whether he does not approve of the vote of censure which the House of Delegates, at their last session, undertook to pass on the Federal Grand Jury, for presenting as a grievance, the publication of Samuel Cabell, a member of Congress, which publication contained untruths? whether he does not now think that our merchants ought not to be allowed to arm in defence against the lawless and predatory conduct of the French? whether he has not, and does not still disapprove of the measures which the President has pursued towards France?—The above queries are also submitted to the consideration of Mr. Gunnel, and the writer is extremely sorry that they can with propriety be applied to him.

I attack not the heart of either gentleman, but their judgment.

April 13. VALERIUS.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 10.

In the house of representatives of the United States, yesterday, the house went into a committee of the whole on the state of the union, and, after postponing the consideration of the motion which was for some days under debate before the late dispatches from our ministers at Paris were communicated, the resolution proposing the sum of dollars for the completing and repairing of our fortifications and harbors, was agreed to, almost without debate, with the following words added as an amendment, "*and that the President of the United States be authorised to make such additional and other fortifications as the common defence shall seem to require.*"

The committee also agreed to the resolution reported on the petition of the New-York chamber of commerce respecting the fortifications of the harbor of that city. The resolutions were confirmed by the house, and a bill ordered to be reported accordingly. Mr. Sewall from the committee for the protection of commerce and for the defence of the country, made a farther report, proposing to authorise the President to raise companies of artillerists and engineers, in addition to the present establishment; and that dollars be appropriated for the purpose of cannon, arms and ammunition, for the service of the United States, which was committed to the committee of the whole on the state of the union. A number of reports of the committees were disposed of, and some other business done, which, with some observations which took place in the committee of the whole on the state of the union, shall be given tomorrow.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, dated February 14.

"The late decree of the councils, by the recommendation of the Directory, is a declaration of war not only against the United States, but all the neutral powers: It declares that all vessels having on board English goods shall be lawful prize, without regard to the quality or the owner. In consequence of this decree the American merchants of London have applied for a convoy to the ministry, who readily granted one, to sail the first of March."

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, dated 15 Feb. 1798, by the Republican, captain Simpson, arrived at Baltimore.

"I have this moment seen an extract of a letter from lord St. Vincent to commissioner Coffin (the British commissioner) of which the following is a copy.

Ville de Paris, at Sea, 10 Feb. '98.

'We were joined yesterday by the Culloden and Alcmena, so that we have every thing with us except the Zealous. I have dispatched the Flora cutter in quest of her and am in pursuit of the enemy.'

"The plan would seem to have been to chace admiral Parker from before Cadiz, and drive him from the coast and then get into Brest, by which the convoy would have got safe to Cadiz and the long promised junction be made with the Brest fleet; but Parker pursued by the Spanish admiral, steered for Lisbon, off which he was immediately joined by lord St. Vincent, and then they chased in turn the Spaniards. You will see that lord St. Vincent was in chase of them on the *tenth*, and he only sailed from hence the morning of the 9th. We are in momentary expectation of further and important intelligence."

ST. JOHN'S, (*Antigua*) MARCH 1.

By a vessel from Cork, we learn that Admiral Kingsmill, before she sailed had taken 28 sail of French and Dutch privateers which were then lying in the cove; also, that eight sail of Portuguese ships from Brazil had been captured near the Tagus, by the fleet under lord St. Vincent, that in the north of Ireland the most serious disturbances prevailed, and that a discovery had been made of 40,000 Stand of arms, 30 pieces of ordnance, and a large quantity of cloathing, which the French had found means to land, and which were intended for the use of the United Irishmen.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 9.

A gentleman arrived in town yesterday, informs, that in the storm on Tuesday night last the frigate Constitution, in the harbour of Boston, having her port-holes open, filled and sunk. We have heard no further particulars.

FREDERICKSBURG, APRIL 11.

A few nights since, the powder magazine near this town, was broke open, and several barrels of powder taken therefrom. —Joseph Williams, William Williams, and Elias Mason, were yesterday committed to gaol on suspicion of having done the act.

NORFOLK, APRIL 10.

There are letters in town from the Mole, which agree with the accounts published, of the Spanish fleet being out and Jarvis in pursuit. The first European arrival, it is expected, will bring intelligence of their having a brush!

MARRIED,—On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Thomas Davis, THOMAS CLAGETT, Esq. of Maryland, to the amiable and accomplished Miss JULIA DULANY, daughter of Benjamin Dulany, Esq. of this town.

Thrice happy they! the happiest of their kind,
Whom gentle stars unite, and in one fate
Their hearts, their fortunes, and their beings blend.

Thompson.

"May bliss forever play around their heads!
Content be theirs, and peace unmix'd with care,
And all the joys attach'd to virtuous deeds,
Centre in my dear friends—this happy pair.
One who ne'er yet has known connubial bliss—
At verse a novice—now solicits Heav'n,
To strew 'round you, in variegated dress,
All, all the blessings that to us are giv'n."

THEATRE.

Mr. Radcliffe's

Respectful compliments to the *Ladies* and *Gentlemen* of *Alexandria*, takes the liberty of informing them that his BENEFIT is fixed for

THIS EVENING, Saturday April 14,

When will be presented *Reynolds's* celebrated *Comedy* (never performed here) called

THE RAGE;

OR

MODERN MANNERS.

Between the Comedy and Opera,

BUCKS HAVE AT YE ALL!

By Mr. Radcliffe.

After which Mr. Bartlett will sing

"MARY'S DREAM."

The evening's amusements will conclude with the *Comic Opera* of

THE PADLOCK.

The doors to be opened at half past five, and the performance to begin at half past six o'clock.

☞ Tickets to be had of Mr. Radcliffe, at Renoe's tavern, King street, and at the usual places.

*** *Particular care will be taken to prevent improper characters intruding themselves into the boxes.*

†† No admittance behind the scenes.

NOTICE

THAT on the third Monday in this Month there will be an Election held at the Court house in Alexandria, for two proper persons to represent the County of Fairfax, in the next General Assembly of Virginia. Also an Election for three Aldermen for the said county, agreeable to an act of Assembly, passed in 1796, Entitled an *Act to establish public Schools*.

L. SUMMERS, D. S.

Fairfax County, April 6, 1798.

PUBLIC SALE.

THIS DAY will be sold at the Coffee House for cash,

1000 acres of Land, lying

in the state of Tennessee.

MARSTELLER & SONS.

April 14.

On Wednesday next will be sold

ABOUT TEN OR TWELVE HUNDRED POUNDS WORTH OF

SEASONABLE GOODS,

at a credit of 6 and 12 months, for negotiable notes with approved indorsers.

MARSTELLER & SONS.

April 14.

PRICES CURRENT.

Alexandria, April 14, 1798.

To the politeness and attention of the Gentlemen Underwriters and Merchants, who frequent the Coffee-House of Alexandria, the Editor is indebted for the formation of the following PRICES CURRENT.—It is his intention to publish it weekly; or, at least, as often as he can procure regular prices.

FLOUR.

Superfine, from 34 to 36s.
Fine, from 31 to 33s.

		D.	C.		D.	C.
ANCHORS,	lb.		13			
Bread, ship	C.	3				
—— pilot	—	4	50	to	5	50
Butter	lb.		19½	to		21
Beef,	C.	8	0	to	9	0
Beans	bush.		83⅓			
Barley	——	1	0			
Brandy, French	Gall.	1	25	to	1	50
—— Spanish	——	1	17	to	1	33
Bees Wax	lb.		27½			
Bacon Hams	——		17			
Coffee (scarce)	——		26	to	0	30
Copperas	C.	3	0			
Corn, Indian	bush.		50	to	0	58
Cotton,	lb.		36	to	0	40
Cordage	C.	12	0	to	14	
Chocolate	lb.		18	to	0	25
Candles, dipt	——		16½			
—— mould	——		20½			
Cheese, English	——		41½			
—— American	——		12½	scarce		
Cyder	bbl.	3	50	to	4	50
Chalk	Cwt.	1				
Coal	bush.		25			
Corks	gross	2				
Clover seed	bush.	12				
Duck, Am. No. 1	bolt.	16	0			
—— Russian	——	15	0	to	18	
—— Ravens	——	12				—
Fish, Salmon	bbl.	10	0			
—— Herrings	——	4	50			
—— Mackarel	——	8	0			
Flax seed	——		75			
Flax	——		15			
Glass, 10 by 8	100ft	12	0	to	13	0
Gin, Hollands	Gall.	1	0			
—— Country (dull)	——		75	to	0	83⅓
Gunpowder	lb.		50	to	0	66
Ginger, Race	C.	6	0			
—— Ground	——	8	33⅓			
Hemp	T.	266	66⅔			
Hops	lb.		15	to	0	20
Hides, dried	Piece		9½			
—— green	——		5½			
Iron, Pig	T.	31	66⅔			
—— Country bar	C.	5	0		6	0
—— Russian do.						
—— Swedish, do.						
Lead, Sheet	——	6	33⅓			
—— Bar	——	8	0			
Leather, Soal	lb.		15	to	16⅔	
—— Upper	——		33⅓			
Lampblack	——		15			
Molasses	Gall.		54	to	58	
Nutmegs	lb.	6	0			
Nails, 20d.	——		12½			
—— 10d.						
—— 8d.						
—— 6d.						
Oil, Florence	Case.	5	0			
—— Linseed	Gall.	1	0	to	1	33
—— Liver	bbl.	12	0			
Oats	bush.		50			
Pepper	lb.		33⅓			
Pimento	——		16½			
Pitch	bbl.	3	33⅓			
Pork, Cargo	——	18	0	to	22	
—— Mess						
—— Prime						
Peas	bush.		75			
Raisins	Cask.	7	50	to	8	
Rice	C.	2	50	to	3	
Rosin	bbl.	4				
Rum, W. I.	Gall.	1	0	to	1	33⅓
—— New England	——		75	to	0	79
Rye	bush.		75			
Saltpetre, refined	lb.		75			
Soap, brown	——		10			
—— white	——		14½			
Starch first quality	——		12½			
—— second do.	——		8			
Staves (W. O.) Hhd.	1200	25	66⅔			
—— bbl.	——	13	33⅓			
Sugar, Brown	C.	12		to	15	
—— Loaf	lb.		29	a	30	
Salt, Rock	bush.		58	to	70	
—— Lisbon	——		50			
Steel, German	lb.		13⅓			
Tar	bbl.	2	50			
Turpentine	——	3	33⅓			
Tea, Bohea	lb.		58			
—— Souchong	——	1	16½		scarce.	
—— Hyson	——	1	50			
Tobacco	——	6	50	to	7	0
Wine, Madeira	Gall.	2	0	to	2	50
—— Sherry	——	1	0	to	1	16⅔
—— Lisbon	——	1	0			
—— Teneriffe	——	0	66	to	75	
—— Port	——	1	16⅔			
Wheat	bu.	1	25			
Whiskey	gl.	0	0	1	0	66⅔

THE subscriber offers for sale a TRACT OF LAND, containing about one hundred acres, seven miles from Alexandria, on the road to the Little Falls, about four miles from the river side opposite to the City of Washington, and two and an half miles from George-Town.

Also, a lot in town, forty feet front on Pitt street, and near the corner of King street.

He wishes to rent for a term not exceeding five years, his house on the corner of King and Pitt streets, with a two story brick warehouse adjoining. The house will accommodate a large family, and also make a good store and warehouse for both wholesale and retail business. The stand for business is as good as any in Alexandria. But as it is to be supposed that the purchaser or renter will view the premises, there needs no comment.——For terms apply to

JESSE TAYLOR,

Who has several Lots on and near his wharf to rent.

April 13. tf

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that at his new Sugar House in the City of Washington, on the Eastern Branch of the river Potomac; he will in a few days have ready for delivery, a large quantity of

Loaf and Lump Sugars,

which he will sell wholesale at the Baltimore prices, for cash, indorsed notes, or flour delivered at his refinery, which is advantageously situated for that purpose.

He has likewise ready for sale,

Brown Muscovado Sugar and Molasses,

which he will dispose of on the above terms, and he begs leave to inform the public that from this period he intends manufacturing a sufficient quantity of refined Sugar for the supply of the surrounding country, which he flatters himself from his long and extensive experience, having possessed one of the first and largest refineries in London for a great number of years, will prove equal in quality to any made on the continent.

All orders from any part of the United States will be punctually executed, and indorsed paper, payable or negociable at either of the Banks of George Town, Alexandria, or Baltimore, be received in payment.

Three stout, active Apprentices, of respectable connections are wanted, who will be regularly instructed in every branch of the manufacture.

The printers of the papers at Alexandria, Richmond, Norfolk, Winchester, and Frederick town, are requested to insert this notice for two months, and transmit their accounts for payment to

JAMES PIERCY.

City of Washington, April 3.

Wanted immediately

To hire by the month, to work in town,

Five or Six stout active Negro Men,

that are good axe men.

ALSO,

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

A quantity of Stone.

Enquire of the Printer.

April 10.

FOR SALE,

A House and Lot in Battle-Town,

convenient for a store, adjoining the house of Mr. Bushrod Taylor.

250 acres of Land in Frederick county,

within two miles of Winchester, on Abraham's creek, adjoining the lands of Messrs. Pleasants & Co. of Baltimore; about 80 of it cleared, and a great proportion of meadow, with a convenient dwelling, spring house, and barn.

2000 acres of Land in Nelson county, state of Kentuckey,

within twenty miles of Bear Town, on the Rolling Fork, a branch of Salt river.——An undoubted title will be given.

Negotiable notes with approved endorsers, at 3 and 6 months; Goods at cash price, or bills on London, will be taken in payment. For terms apply to

WM. GROVERMAN.

Alex. April 10.

THOMAS SIMMS,

At his store, the lower end of Prince street,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

A FEW HUNDRED BUSHELS OF

Excellent Seed Potatoes,

of a very superior quality, which he will sell at three shillings a bushel to those who take ten bushels.

ALSO,

Some Fine Fresh Fruit.

March 29, tf

Ja's Patten & Ja's Dykes,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale at their Warehouse on King-Street,

New-York Beef and Pork

in barrels, prime and cargo,
Molasses in hogsheads,
Fresh Raisins in casks,
Salt, suitable for the fishery, which will be sold at a very moderate price,

RICKETTS & NEWTON,

HAVE FOR SALE ON MODERATE TERMS,

Sugar in hhds. and bbls.

Jamaica and Antigua Spirits,
Madeira, Sherry, and Malaga Wines,
Northern Beef and Pork by the barrel.
Shad, herring, and mackrel, by do.
Whiskey in tierces and barrels.
A quantity of Soal Leather.
Turpentine by the barrel.
3, 4, 6, 8, 10, and 20d. Nails by the cask.
One hogshead of imported Saddle trees.
St. Ubes and Liverpool Salt.
Mens', Womens,' Boys' and Girls' Shoes in barrels and trunks.
A few pieces of Brussels carpeting of good quality.
Green edged and cream coloured ware in crates.
Imported Saddles and bridles.
Jersey Cheese, Copperas, Coffee, Clover seed, Gunpowder, Ground Ginger, &c.

March 3. tf

THE subscriber intending to leave of house keeping, has to rent a portion of the HOUSE which he now occupies, and which form its conveniency would answer for one or two families, as it has separate flair cases and doors—One part has a kitchen, sitting room, two bed chambers, and a large closet—the other has a kitchen, a sitting room, and a large bed chamber. It will be unnecessary to state any other particulars, as the person wishing to rent will no doubt view the premises.

THOMAS SIMMS.

NOTICE.

THE partnership of WILLIAM JACKSON and JOHN DUNNINGTON, carried on under the firm of

Jackson and Dunnington,

Is this day dissolved; all those who have any demands will please to present them to the subscriber, as provision may be made for payment: and those that are any ways indebted, are requested to come forward and settle without delay, as no longer indulgence will be given,

WILLIAM JACKSON.

April 2 1798.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber is impowered to settle all the concerns of the Partnership of ROBERT PATTON and CHARLES R. SCOTT, which expired on the first of January last; also those of FORD, PATTON, & CO.—Therefore requests all persons indebted to either concern, to make payment by the first of May next; as after that time, the necessary steps will ba taken for the recovery of the same, without respect to persons:—All those having demands are desired to render their accounts for settlement to

ROBERT PATTON.

Who has on hand a neat Assortment of

GOODS,

Suitable for the approaching season, which he will sell by the trunk or package, on a liberal credit.—Any person inclined to purchase the whole stock, will find his terms particularly advantageous, as he would prefer disposing of them in that manner.

HE HAS ALSO FOR SALE, ON A LIBERAL CREDIT,

A valuable Mill and Tract of Land,

The Mill is situated on Broad Run, in Prince-William County, below the Manufacturing Mill of Mr. John Love. The Mill-house is two stories high, has two pair of stones in it, and good bolting cloths for country work. It could at a very small expence be converted into a Manufacturing Mill, as the house is calculated for that purpose, and the situation a very favorable one. Adjoining the Mill is a tract of near 500 acres of tolerable good land, which he would dispose of either with or without the Mill.

April 5.

TO HIRE,

A likely Negro Woman,

brought up to house work, and a good cook and washer. Enquire at the office of the Columbian Mirror.

April 10.

FOR SALE,

About 100 Hhds. Tobacco;

PRINCIPALLY LAYING IN TOWN.

WM. HODGSON

April 3.

FOR SALE,

8,000 Bushels of Salt,

Just arrived in the ship Hamilton, Capt. Farrell, from St. Ubes.

WM. WILSON.

April 5.

FOR SALE,

A likely capable Mulatto Girl,

about 22 years of age—she would not be disposed of, were she as well calculated for a town, as that of a country life.——Apply to the Editor of the Columbian Mirror.

March 24.

FALL GOODS.

Joseph Riddle & Co.

HAVE IMPORTED,

IN THE SHIP ALKNOMAC, CAPT. LEMMON FROM LIVERPOOL,

An Extensive Assortment of

Woolens, Hardware, Manchester Goods, &c. &c.

Which are ready for sale on the usual credit to punctual customers.

September 30.

Polkinhorn and Andrew

SADDLERS,

No. 22, Great Surry street, LONDON, and at ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA,

INFORM the public, that they have removed from Prince to Royal street, next door to the Post Office, where they have opened the following Goods, which they venture to pronounce to be of the best quality and fashion.

MENS'

Spring, Shaftoe, Welted, Plain, Jockey, and Postillion } SADDLES.

LADIES'

Turnabout, Eve, Hog, and Doe skin } SADDLES.

Guard, Pembroke, Weymouth, Pelham, Sharp, Snaffle, and Race } BRIDLES

Plated and Brass-mounted Phæton & Chair } HARNESS

A general Assortment of

Whips, Canes, Shot-bags, Powder-flasks, Pistols, Holsters, Body-rollers, and Stable Furniture.

Dec. 16. tf

WHERRAS at a meeting of my creditors on the 28th day of February last, it was determined by them that the deed of trust made by me to JAMES TAYLOR and RICHARD M. SCOTT, should not be acted on, and the said TAYLOR and SCOTT having then relinquished the said trust, I now hereby request all persons indebted to me, to make as speedy payment as possible, to enable me to comply with my engagements to my creditors.

Those to whom I am indebted will please present their accounts for settlement:

JOSIAH WATSON.

March 17th, 1798. 1m

Notice.

WASHINGTON J. WASHINGTON & CO. having made an assignment of their property and out standing debts to us as trustees, for the benefit of their creditors, in the deed of assignment mentioned. Those indebted to the said firm will please to take notice, that their accounts are to be settled, and their respective ballances paid to the subscribers,

Who have for Sale on a liberal credit, with approved security,

ABOUT FOUR HUNDRED POUNDS VALUE OF

ASSORTED GOODS,

Suitable for a retail store.

WM. I. HALL,
JAMES WILSON,
RICHARD VEITCH, } *Trustees*

March 1. tf

JUST LANDED,

AND FOR SALE BY

JOHN G. LADD,

8 pipes French Brandy,
7 hogsheads of Linseed Oil,
50 barrels Beef.
10 do. Mackerell,
8000 lb. Soal Leather,
A few bales Ravens' Duck,
Russia Sheeting and American Sail cloth.
20 pieces painted Oil cloths,
20 casks wrought and cut nails,
And a quantity of Tow Cloth.

March 10.

City Tavern and Hotel,

ROYAL-STREET.

THE subscriber returns his unfeigned thanks to all Gentlemen who have heretofore honored him with their countenance and support; and, while he solicits a continuance of their favours, takes the liberty of informing them and the Public in general, that THE CITY TAVERN is supplied with every article requisite for the comfort and convenience of those who honor him with their custom. And, as it is his wish that every attention should be paid to TRAVELLERS, it shall be his peculiar study to merit their favours, by preserving order and propriety. For the more effectually carrying this intention into execution, no species of gambling whatever will be allowed. He trust that no gentleman will endeavor to break through this rule, as it is his positive resolve strictly to adhere to it.

JOHN GADSBY.

March 13.

Valuable Property.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell a lease of between 3 and 4 years of the house he now occupies.

To a person who has frequented the house, it would be unnecessary to say that the character of the UNION TAVERN is well established—that in every point of view it stands on nearly equal grounds with the best, and in regard to nautical custom, its situation is highly preferable to any in Alexandria.

Presuming a purchaser would intend pursuing the avocation he now follows, he can accommodate him with every article of House hold and Kitchen Furniture, necessary to a well regulated house and extensive custom.

Possession may be had immediately, and the terms of payment will be made easy, on application to

SAMUEL HILTON.

February 27. tf

YOUNG SPORTSMAN,

A FULL BRED HUNTER STALLION,

NOW in high perfection, rising six years old, and full 16 hands high; is a chesnut sorrel, was got by Mr. Magruder's imported hunter Sportsman, his dam by Col, Barnes's noted imported Coach Horse, out of a thorough-bred Janus Mare, which cross makes his dam also a full hunter.

SPORTSMAN will cover mares at Lexington: the seat of the late Mr. George Mason in Fairfax, the first week in April, the second week in Prince William at Mr, Masons Bridge, and week and week about at the aforesaid places until the 1st day of August when the season expires, at the moderate prices of 25s 6d the season or 7s 6d the single leap, in either case the cash to be paid before the Mare is covered. SPORTSMAN is remarkable sure, and his Colts very fine.

IGNATIUS WOOD,

Manager of the Estate of the late Mr. Geo. Mason.

N. B. Mares crossing Mr. Mason's Bridge, coming to the above Horse, pay no toll.

I. W.

Fairfax County, March 30th, 4w

William Falconer & Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform the Public, that they have opened a RETAIL STORE, in King-street, where they intend keeping always an assortment of the various articles of DRY GOODS, that are most fashionable, and, of the best quality; which they sell on the lowest terms possible. They will endeavour to merit the favour of customers, by an unremitting attention to please those who deal with them.

Alexandria, 29th March 1798.

Twenty-Five Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on the first of March (without having received any correction, or threats of punishment, or in short, without any cause whatever) from a Farm on the Estate of Mount-Vernon, CÆSAR, a black negro man about 45 or 50 years of age, and about five feet 7 or 8 inches high; has a sharp aquiline nose, and some of his foreteeth stand out: he is plausible and artful, and can read and write.

What cloaths he has with him is unknown; his usual dress is home-spun black and white—his walks until the 25th ultimo, (and may be so still) have been about the Farms—in and about Alexandria—and at Doctor Stuart's Plantation near George-Town—probably too, at his home house, as he has relations at both places In the neighborhood he is so well known as to need no further description, for he frequently reads or preaches to the blacks.

Whoever will take up the said negro Caesar and deliver him to me at Mount-Vernon, or shall have him well secured in any gaol, shall receive the above reward—And all persons are forewarned from harboring or supplying him with provisions, as on proof thereof, they will assuredly be prosecuted.

JAMES ANDERSON,

MANAGER.

April 3.

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

ON HARPER'S WHARF,

Madeira, Sherry, Port, Lisbon, and Malaga Wines;

Jamaica, Windward Island, and New-England Rum; Cogniac, Bourdeaux, Peach, and Apple Brandy; Hollands Gin, Whiskey, Molasses, Bohea, Souchong, Hyson-skin, Hyson, and Young Hyson Teas; Muscovado and Loaf Sugars, Coffee, Chocolate, Spermaceti Candles in small boxes, mould and dipped do. white and brown Soap, Mustard, Cayenne and black Pepper, Barley in kegs and barrels, Allum and Cadiz Salt, ship, pilot, and fine Bread, and a quantity of empty Wine Bottles, &c.

JAMIESON & BARTLEMAN.

November 4. tf

ALEXANDRIA:
Printed every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday,
BY
HENRY GIRD, Jun.